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Port-Mahon, September 30. *N. S.*

ON the 14th Inſtant Major-General Stanhope landed here with 2600 Men, 1200 of whom were Britiſh, including the Marines, 600 Portugueſe, and the reſt Spaniards. We have found great Difficulties in landing and tranſporting our heavy Artillery and Stores through a Country very Rocky, in which there are but few Beaſts of Burthen: Yet with continual Labour we did in 12 Days bring up all our Artillery, conſiſting of 42 Pieces of Cannon and 15 Mortars, to the Place near which we propoſed to make uſe of them. On the 28th, at Break of Day, we mounted nine Pieces of Cannon in Battery againſt two Towers which ſupported a Line the Enemy had made from Sea to Sea. Within few Hours we beat down thoſe Towers, and made ſome Breaches in the Line it ſelf, which Major-General Stanhope deſigned to have attacked the next Day; but Brigadier Wade being poſted on the Right with two Battalions at ſome diſtance from the Major-General, ſome of his Granadiers, without Orders, advanced to the Line, and got into it; whereupon the Brigadier marched, with what Men he could immediately get together, to ſupport them. As ſoon as the Fire was heard the Major-General himſelf took the ordinary Guard of the Battery, and advanced to that Part of the Line which was next to him. The Enemy were in ſo great a Conſternation at this ſudden Approach of our Troops, that they abandoned the two other Towers, which we could not otherwiſe have taken without Cannon. We lodged our ſelves the ſame Evening at the Foot of the Glacis of the main Caſtle, and traced our main Battery to play upon it. On the Morning following the Enemy beat a Parley, and at 5 of the Clock in the Afternoon the Capitulation was ſigned. This Morning the Major-General hath taken Poſſeſſion of one Gate, and of all the Outworks of the Enemy. The Garriſon conſiſted of above 1000 Men under Arms, part of whom are to be tranſported in our Ships into France, and the others into Spain. We have not had 50 Men killed or wounded in the whole Siege. Among the former was Captain Stanhope, Brother to the Major-General, a young Gentleman of much Expectation, who had a great Share in the whole Progreſs of this Enterprize, as well in the Execution of it. Fort Fornelle, which has before it an Harbour no leſs conſiderable, though leſs noted, than Port Mahon, has alſo ſubmitted to the Obedience of King Charles. This Service is owing to Captain Butler and Captain Fairborne, who batter'd that Fort with the two Ships under their Command, 'till they obliged it to ſurrender. A Detachment of Foot, which was ſent by the Major-General to Citadella, the Capital of this Iſland, hath taken 100 Soldiers which were in it Priſoners of War; by which means this whole Iſland is entirely in our Poſſeſſion, to the general Satisfaction of the People, who are unanimous in the Intereſt of King Charles. We have found in the Garriſon 100 Cannon, 3000 Barrels of Powder, and all things neceſſary for a good Defence. The Major-General has appointed Brigadier Petit Governor of the Iſland, in the Name of his Catholick Majeſty, in Conſideration of his Eminent Services here, and at both Sieges of Barcelona.

Vienna, October 10. *N. S.* Some days ago died here Count Oettingen, Preſident of the Aulick Council. He was imployed by his Imperial Majeſty at the Treaty of Carlowitz, as his firſt Plenipotentiary, and afterwards ſent to the Port, with the Character of Ambaſſador. We have Letters here from the King of Sweden's Army, dated the 2d of September, N. S. from Zernikow, on the River Soſſa. The Swediſh Army arrived there the day before, and intended the ſame Day the Letters came away to paſs the Soſſa, the Muſcovites having retired without breaking down the Bridges they had laid over that River. General Goltz, who was incamped there with 20000 Ruſſian Dragoons, repaſſed the Soſſa upon the Approach of the Swediſh Army, and retired with his Body to Kruyzow. The Czar, who was intrenched with his Infantry at Hoki, had left that Place, and was gone towards Myciſlaw, there to paſs the Soſſa. The King of Sweden was Maſter of all the Country between the Nieper and the Soſſa, which ſupplied his Army plentifully with Proviſions. The Muſcovite Army was diſperſed in ſeveral Poſts, but their greateſt Force was encamped on the other ſide of the River Soſſa; where, if they continued, the Swediſh Letters make us expect ſoon the News of a great Action. Theſe Letters add, that the Muſcovites expreſſed their Fears of a Revolt in Ukrania, upon the Approach of the Swediſh Army. We have but very uncertain Advices of the Progreſs of the Siege of Neuhauſel. The Garriſon made a Sally ſome days ago, in which both the Beſiegers and the Beſieged ſuffered a conſiderable Loſs, ſome hundreds being ſaid to be killed on each ſide.

From the King of Sweden's *Quarters within the Frontiers of* Muſcovy, *September* 21. *N. S.* On the 10th Inſtant 40000 Muſcovites attacked five of our Regiments, but were received with ſo much Vigour, that they loſt three thouſand five hundred Men, including ſuch as were killed in the Field of Battel, or fled out of it to the Moraſſes, in which they were expoſed to our Fire, without being capable of making a Reſiſtance or Eſcape. The Dahlecarlians were cut to pieces, and denied Quarter. Two Muſcovite Generals were killed in this Action; and on our ſide 226 Men, among whom was Colonel Roſenſtiern, and ſeveral Captains. On the 19th General Baur had formed a Deſign to ſurprize the Baggage of our German Dragoons; but two thouſand of his men having advanced into an Interval of marſhy Ground between thoſe Regiments, were cut off, without being able to advance or retire, and were ſhot by our Troops, who have taken all their Horſes. Yeſterday, when we were preparing to decamp, there appeared a Body of 20000 Muſcovites commanded by Prince Menzikoff, whom his Majeſty attacked with 2000 Men, and put 'em to flight; the King has purſued them a League within their Territories, to the Ground on which we are at preſent encamped. His Majeſty had a Horſe killed under him in the Engagement, and loſt two of his Aids de Camp. The Muſcovites burn their Country as they retire.

From the Camp at Rouſſelaer, *October* 24. *N. S.* On Monday the 22d, at 8 in the Evening, an Expreſs came from the Prince of Savoy's Camp before Liſle, to give

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